

The Indianapolis Times

FELIX F. BRUNER, Editor.

ROY W. HOWARD, President.

WM. A. MAYBORN, Bus. Mgr.

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No law shall be passed restraining the free interchange of thought and opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely, on any subject whatever.—Constitution of Indiana.

Duvall Campaign Fund

CERTAIN corporations did contribute to the Duvall campaign fund. The same corporations did not contribute to the Duvall campaign fund.

We have both these statements on good authority. In fact they are both the sworn statements of the same man; the sub-treasurer of the Duvall-for-Mayor Club.

The first of the sworn statements was dated Nov. 21 and the second was dated Dec. 2. The second statement declares that on Dec. 2 the first was found to be in error. The error was discovered two hours after an Indianapolis Times photographer went to the office of the city clerk and photographed the first statement.

Regardless of which of the affidavits we are expected to believe, the fact remains that certain street paving interests did contribute to the campaign fund of Mr. Duvall. Interests of this kind do not usually spend their money without expecting something in return.

The corrupt practices act has been cited in connection with the Duvall fund. The act specifies that it shall be an offense against the law for a corporation to contribute to any political campaign fund.

The question of whether any corporation did in fact contribute to the Duvall fund is one that must rest with the grand jury and the courts. The fact that paving interests contributed seems to be pretty well established.

Why Not U. S. Ambassador to the League?

WHEN the envoys of seven of the principal nations of Europe got together the other day at London and put their John Hancocks to the treaties of Locarno, they changed the whole outlook of the world.

Europe's hope of a lasting peace now seems attainable for the first time since the great war. The interlocking treaties which come into force between Germany, Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia hit old man Mars the hardest crack he has received since the armistice.

But what happened at Locarno and London means much more than that. It means that Germany now joins the League of Nations, becoming with Britain, France, Italy and Japan, one of the permanent big five of the league council, a fact brim full of significance.

Germany's entry strengthens the league immeasurably. No government is worth its salt without opposition and what the opposition is to a constitutional government Germany will be to the league. Heretofore a Big Four has run the league. These have had everything their own way. They have done much to be proud of but they have left undone many things they should have done. This, no doubt, was because they had no one to spur them on to tackle unpleasant duties. Germany will be that spur.

Thus, instead of its importance waning, the League of Nations promises to become a very real power in the world. By the same token the United States will be more than ever isolated. It will be one of the two big countries in the world outside the league, the other being Russia, a nation we refuse to recognize. And there are rumors that even she may join.

Ultimately, we predict, the United States will find it wise to recognize the league and establish permanent contact with it, even if we do not join. Too many things of consequence to the American people are in its docket for us to continue to give it the high hat.

We have a duly accredited minister or ambassador at every one of the world capitals, even the most insignificant. Why not some similar sort of representation at the seat of the league?

Street Markers Destroyed

By Mr. Fixit

Let Mr. Fixit solve your troubles with city officials. He is the Times representative at the city hall. Write him at The Times.

Vandals are specializing in marker posts in Emerson Heights, a correspondent advised Mr. Fixit today.

DEAR MR. FIXIT: We pride ourselves on the beauty of our addition (Emerson Heights), and when the addition was laid out there were beautiful markers in the form of faced brick posts about six feet high with stone copings on top. The vandals have destroyed these beautiful markers along Michigan St.

A CITIZEN.
 Capt. Fred Drinkut will endeavor to halt the vandalism. It appears they'd destroy whole buildings these days unless you are on the alert.

Police also will investigate the following traffic complaint:

DEAR MR. FIXIT: Since the new north side theater on Central Ave. started persons attending have been parking on the short square of N. New Jersey St. and between Twenty-Eighth St. and Call Creek Blvd., on both sides.

The street is so narrow only one car can find passageway between the parked cars. It is dangerous and inconvenient.

E. A. B.
 Urgent calls for cinders have come from two Mr. Fixit readers:

DEAR MR. FIXIT: Please see what luck you can have on getting some cinders or we will be satisfied with any kind of street scrapings to fill Tindall St. A Christmas present for you if you succeed before Christmas.

TINDALL AND GIMBER ST. TAXPAYER.
 W. P. Hargon, clerk of the

street commissioner's office, who has adjusted hundreds of cases for Mr. Fixit, will investigate. Your Christmas present offer is unique. A lot of people believe Mr. Fixit is in their payless employ. Mr. Fixit thanks you.

Hargon also will examine conditions described in the following:

DEAR MR. FIXIT: I have worn out two automobiles in the last year owing to the condition of Shriver Ave., between Thirty-First and Thirty-Second Sts. Can we get this street graded and a few cinders thrown on it?

L. A. L.

Do You Know?
 Members of the board of works let contracts for street improvements and paving.

A Sermon for Today

By Rev. John R. Gunn

Text: "Why art thou cast down, O my soul?"—Ps. 43:5.

I CALLED one day to see a man in his office, and found him in high glee. He seemed to be walking on the mountaintops. Another day I called on the same man, and found him "down in the dumps." He seemed to be groping in the valley of shadows.

I wanted to call on a man to do a certain thing. "Do you think he will do it?" I asked one of his friends. The reply was, "It depends on his mood."

There are many such people, who are subject to varying moods and whose course of action is determined by these moods. Not motives, but moods, govern them in everything they do. They are ruled by the passion of the moment, rather than by a fixed principle or policy. You can never be sure of what they are going to do about anything. Their life is a spasmodic life.

Such people are to be pitied. Life is bound to be a disappointment to them. They do well when in a high mood. In their better moods they are responsive to the best things, and successful enough in whatever

they may be engaged in doing. But soon they fall into a low mood, and then everything changes. They become irresponsible, and whatever they touch seems to go badly. The result is defeat and failure, and sometimes the loss of all that was gained during the period of their more favorable mood.

There are some who try to justify these changes of mood. They say nature has her moods, and so have men. It is not always summer in the fields, and you can't expect it to be in the soul. There are days of gloom and days when the sky is overcast with clouds, and so it must be in the souls of men. But it is not so in all men's souls. It need not be so in yours. You have the God-given power to control your moods, if you will but assert it and make the effort.

"Why art thou cast down, O my soul?" cried the psalmist. He knew there was no excuse for it. Neither is there any excuse in your case. Put your trust in God, use the power He has given you, and you will soon find yourself a victor over all your fits and moods, instead of being their victim. (Copyright, 1925, by John R. Gunn.)

RIGHT HERE IN INDIANA

By GAYLORD NELSON

AN IDEAL HIGH SCHOOL

WHEN M. Aiken of St. Louis, head of a progressive school and educator of high standing, told an Indianapolis audience the other night that high schools should never exceed one thousand pupils and should be located on sites with ample grounds for the physical welfare of pupils.

A forty-acre campus and one thousand pupils. That's the ideal high school. How far Indianapolis high schools fall short of the ideal? They can't even see it with a telescope.

In the three high schools in the city enrollments are more than double what the educational experts believe can be handled efficiently. And one—Technical—has a student body numbering over five thousand, the population of a third-class city. With such unwieldy student bodies, there is not much chance for personal attention to the development of individual pupils.

Of the three, only Tech has a campus. At Manual and Shortridge the buildings cover every inch of available space. They have no grounds whatever around them that might be used in promoting the pupils' physical welfare.

Shortridge, a prehistoric pile of brick, is so cluttered and crowded that there isn't room in class for a student to turn over an idea. And as for facilities for physical development in the open air, a pupil would have to get out in the middle of the street car tracks to wiggle his ears.

Judged by any modern educational standards, the high school situation in Indianapolis is disgraceful. Yet, despite the obvious need for better school facilities to make the school system halfway adequate and decent—not ideal—a handful of anguished taxpayers makes it as hard to put through a new high school here as it is for a rich man to get into Heaven.

MEMORIALS FOR EMINENT DEAD

ORGANIZATION for a campaign to raise \$25,000 in Indiana for the fund to purchase and preserve, as a national shrine, the old home of Woodrow Wilson at Staunton, Va., was perfected in Indianapolis Wednesday. Zach T. Dungan, clerk of the State Supreme and Appellate Courts heads the committee.

A few days ago Josephus Daniels, ex-Secretary of the Navy, visited Indianapolis in the interests of a proposed million-dollar memorial project in honor of the late William Jennings Bryan.

In recent years we certainly hasten to honor the nation's eminent dead. Erecting memorials is one of the best things we do.

It wasn't always so. We let our greatest naval hero, John Paul Jones, sleep in an obscure, neglected foreign graveyard for a hundred years before we brought him home. The Washington Monument, the great memorial to the first President, wasn't started until fifty years after his death and completed forty years later.

We do better now. Harding, Wilson, Bryan. Scarcely had they died before ambitious plans for permanent public memorials were under way—committees functioning and everything.

The Great Commoner we joyfully deified three times when he ran for the presidency. His grape juice philosophy was hoisted. We made funny cracks about his stand on evolution. Then he died and we buried him in Arlington and busy ourselves with a handsome memorial in his honor.

So with our other great men, leaders and the leading. We run them ragged while alive—sort of chase them into the grave and then organize a memorial committee. As a people we would assume a visitor from Mars.

AN OUTDOOR ENTERPRISE

WARNINGS of the State Department of Conservation during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 amounted to \$226,326.27—according to report of Richard Lister, director, just made public.

The principal sources of revenue were hunting and fishing license fees and State parks. The receipts were somewhat smaller than for the previous

year but a quarter of a million dollars is a tidy sum to come in to be rung up on the cash register of a State department. The conservation department gives a good impersonation of a profitable enterprise.

However, it is not intended primarily to be a money-making institution. The work of the conservation department is to preserve some of Indiana's natural beauty of woods, hills and streams, including wild life furred, feathered and scaled. All for the enjoyment of present and future Hoosiers.

Twenty thousand more people visited the State parks last year than the previous year. Ten thousand more hunters and fishermen bought licenses than in 1924 and were drawn out of doors to woods, fields and waters.

Except for conservation work game, fish and scenery would soon disappear from Indiana. So the conservation department, if it succeeds in saving a fragment of our outdoor heritage and in luring more Hoosiers each year out to a closer contact with nature than they get in the city, is a mighty profitable enterprise even if it doesn't take in a cent.

FEDERAL ROAD AID

THE Hoosier Motor Club Wednesday sent a telegram to President Coolidge urging him not to recommend to Congress reduction in the appropriation for Federal road aid as it is reported he is contemplating doing. Reduction in the Federal fund would curtail road construction in the States, the message points out.

Perhaps the motor club's fears are justified. However, the whole system of Federal aid, whereby the Federal Government contributes to the States half the cost of building approved highways, is an optical illusion. It's like the instructive little game gentlemen with deft fingers and pocket vests used to play with three shells and a pea before gaping rustics at county fairs.

Whatever money the Federal Government in a burst of generosity gives the State for road building or any other purpose comes from somewhere. It isn't materialized out of thin air. No supernatural, Sherlock Holmes or a horse thief detective is needed to discover where the money comes from.

It comes from the people of the various States as Federal taxes. Of course so long as the road aid plan is in effect a State that does not scramble for its share is silly. But the only merit of the scheme is that it incites States to unwrap their bankrolls and undertake highway programs that otherwise might be indefinitely postponed. However, the States do not really get something for nothing thereby.

During the last fiscal year the people of Indiana paid \$38,446,429 to the Federal Government in taxes. Rather a sizable sum. The amount received by the State annually as its share of Federal aid for roads is under \$4,000,000.

Wouldn't it be just as satisfactory to Indiana to have its Federal tax bill cut \$4,000,000 and finance its highway program itself?

Irritating

By Hal Cochran

THEN yer buried in yer labor and yer tryin' hard ta think, and a lot of things are runnin' through yer mind, the man who starts to whistle sly kin put ya on the blink, and set yer daily workin's far behind.

It's simply irritatin' when a shrill note rents the air, and ples a dull tattoo upon yer ears. At times the sweetest whistle seems a mean nerve-racking blare, that thrives upon the trend of thought it smears. The man who turns ta whistlin' doesn't do it just for spite. It's just his way of bringin' out his cheer. A tune may kinda haunt him and he lets it come to light, forgettin' that it pesters those who hear.

Let's build an auditorium where whistlers may collect, and let their whistling habit loudly throb. Just give 'em all the chance they need and then we may expect they'll be too tired to whistle on the job. (Copyright, 1925, NEA Service, Inc.)

HEADPHONES DELICATE
 Headphones, when well made, are delicate instruments and should be handled carefully as a fine watch. Care should be taken not to drop them or handle the phones roughly.

Canada's Liquor Law Experiments

Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Gardner reporting the operation of liquor laws in the various provinces of Canada.

By Gilson Gardner

MONTREAL (By Mail)—Canada has experimented for a number of years with prohibition, of the United States variety, and has largely given it up.

With the exception of one important province, Ontario, and the three small maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the Dominion has substituted state monopoly and regulated sale of liquors, wines and beers. There is a more genuine control of the abuses of liquor and less bootlegging.

This province of Quebec, which led the way away from general and wholesale prohibition, is going into its fifth year of the state monopoly experiment.

Province "Goes Wet"

British Columbia was the second province to "go wet," following closely on the heels of Quebec. The other western provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan followed, and only last fall, Ontario, the last "dry" province, defeated a "wet" law by the small margin of 30,000 out of a million votes cast.

And how, as a concession apparently to the strength of the "wet" vote, Ontario has authorized what is known as the "four point four" beer, which is a beer of alcoholic strength only 2 per cent below "normal."

Under the Quebec law, the entire business of dispensing beer, wine and spirits is made a government monopoly. Through a commission, the government buys and sells. It does so at a profit, charging 40 per cent above the cost and rendering a substantial revenue to the province, as well as a large revenue to the Dominion from the excise and import taxes.

From this point of view, it is an acknowledged success.

Reduces Crime

In the matter of reducing drunkenness and crime, guaranteeing non-poisonous product to the consumer and contributing generally to a spirit of respect for law, it is claimed—and with seeming reason—that it is likewise a success.

The Quebec Liquor Act provides for the sale of liquors, wines and beer in the following manner.

First, spirits; only "stores" owned and operated by the government commission have the right to sell, and each buyer can lawfully purchase but one bottle at a time. Wine and beer may be sold by the glass in restaurants and hotels, with meals, to the patrons of such establishments. Beer may be sold by the bottle by grocers holding licenses from the commission, and by the glass by "taverns" licensed in the same manner. These "taverns" correspond to the former "saloons," but with the important difference that they sell nothing but beer. The commission "stores" also sell wine by the bottle, case or barrel, and there is no restriction on the amount of wine that does not include brandies, cordials and such "hard" drinks which may be purchased. But spirits or wine purchased at the stores must all be taken away unopened.

Sell by Mail

In addition to the above, the commission maintains a mail order department and fills orders of buyers for the home, "for consumption in the home and not for resale."

The Quebec liquor law does not cover the whole province. It is governed by local option. Every community decides by referendum whether it wants it or not. If a majority votes to have it and the local secretary certifies that fact to the liquor commission, the latter can set up a "store" for the sale of spirits and wine and grant licenses to sell beer, if it so desires.

About half of the province of

Quebec is "dry," that is, about half by population and more than half by area, does not accept the state dispensary system and has no "stores," "taverns" or licensed beer vendors.

Means Local Option

So the plan works out as pure unadulterated "local option," with strong government control where the sentiment is "wet."

For the consumer the plan gives him Scotch at \$3.75 a bottle (nominally a quart), claret at 30¢ a pint, with other spirits and wines in proportion; and 6¢ beer at the old pre-Volstead rates.

In the province of Quebec, with a population of two and a half millions, there are only ninety "stores"

and these are all in the cities. In the city of Montreal, which has a million population, there are 1,200 licensed sellers of beer, and forty government stores for the sale of hard liquors and wines.

The "one bottle a person" provision is not a severe check on the purchases. The commission has interpreted the law to mean "a bottle a day" to the same person. But if each person were very thirsty there is nothing to prevent him, or her, going to each of the forty stores in Montreal and buying forty bottles a day.

But "enough is enough," as Mr. Fields used to say, and even a thirsty American enjoying his opportunity here does not have to do that.

LEGIONNAIRES TO GO TO PARIS

A number of Indianapolis Legionnaires are saving their shekels for the 1927 convention in good old Paris. The fare will be reduced to a ridiculously low sum, trip expenses say.

American railroads will grant a one-way fare for the round trip between home and the port of embarkation. French railroads will follow suit, it is said.

A minimum of twenty-three days will be required, eight days each way for the ocean voyage and seven days in France.

The French government has placed the Trocadero, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 12,000, at disposal of the Legion, and will send an official representative to this country to plan the excursion.

Only bona fide members of the Legion and Auxiliary for both the years 1926 and 1927 and their children will be eligible to make the trip.

D. A. Bishop, manager of the Traveler's Insurance Company, who assumed office as Seventh district committeeman of the American Legion a. n. 1, was active in the organization in New York.

Bishop already is involved in plans for an extensive membership campaign and future beneficial activities in Indianapolis.

Leading Legion members had hoped to lease the old Marion Club as a downtown club room, and were disappointed when the club's receiver disposed of the furniture at a price considered low by many club members.

A recent number of the American Legion Weekly mentions Ralph E. Jones, 4621 Guilford Ave., attorney and member of Hayward Barcus post, as a prominent member of the legal staff of the department of Criminal Investigation of the A. E. F. The article was written by Karl Detzer, formerly of Ft. Wayne.

Marion Hinkle, member of Hayward Barcus post, has been made an honorary member of the famous "Davies County delegation," the

Legionnaires from Washington, Ind., who lead the revels at State conventions. Hinkle is a former Washington resident.

Ask The Times

You can get an answer to any question of fact or information by writing to The Indianapolis Times Washington Bureau, 1225 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., enclosing 2 cents in stamps for reply. Medical, legal and marital advice cannot be given nor confidential researches or undertakings. All other questions will receive a personal reply. Unsigned requests cannot be answered. All letters are confidential—Editor.

What are the principal kinds of coffee on the market?
 Mocha, that comes from Arabia. Java or East Indian coffee that comes from Java; Jamaica coffee; Surinam coffee; Bourbon coffee and Liberian coffee grown in West Africa.

What method is used to keep drinking water cool in warm countries?
 The Mexicans keep drinking water cool for several days by putting it in a porous stone jar, hanging the jar in a doorway so the air can circulate around it. The jar is covered with a piece of canvas or other material to keep the insects and dust out. This method is also used in northern Africa.

From what sources is salt obtained?
 From sea water and brine wells and from rock salt mines. The finest salt comes from brine. Rock salt is used chiefly for cattle, packing and salting hides and in the manufacture of caustic soda, ice cream, etc.

How can the age of a turtle or terrapin be ascertained?
 The turtle's entire shell is covered with horny, epidermal plates or shields of various forms, but all arranged on a regular plan. Each shield grows individually, the rings visible upon many of them indicating each year's growth—at least in countries in which winter hibernation and consequent suspension of growth takes place. The same age markings on the shell is also true of the terrapin in some regions. Otherwise, except by the size of the shell, there is no way to tell the age.

How are the United States marshals appointed or selected and what is their salary?
 They are appointed by the President of the United States, generally on the recommendation of the attorney general and their appointment is confirmed by the United States Senate. Their salaries vary in accordance with the volume of business handled. It is usually from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year.

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